

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
L. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Eight physicians attended Alphonso. This entirely explodes the theory of suicide.

And now the *Republican* admits that Pearson is Charles Ross. There are grave suspicions that he is also Billy Patterson.

"De Lessers is dead," says a cablegram, and "De Lessers is alive and well," says another. This is a case of "you pay your money and you take your choice."

The weather clerk continues on his good behavior. He has on hand an unusually large supply of Indian summer weather, and it will not do to hold it over until next year.

Mr. McShane's railroad proposition seems to have hidden under the ash barrel to escape from the return of Indian summer. It seems as hard to put one's finger on as the historic fisherman's flea.

In the fire limits could only be extended as rapidly as the hydrant limits, which are pushing out into the country in every direction, no one would be likely to complain of the dangers of a great conflagration.

Forty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the St. Joe Young Men's Christian Association building. If Omaha does as well in proportion to her population, the local association will have no reason to blush for their quarters.

The boot is on the other leg. Alexander of Bulgaria is now chasing the Servians across the frontier and is invading their own territory. The next time Milan starts out to recover lost property he is likely to give Alexander and his subjects a wide berth.

It will not always do for a railroad ticket agent to refuse to answer the thousand and one questions that are asked of him. That is what he is paid for, as a drunken man said when he shot a ticket agent at Atlanta, who had answered him gruffly and knocked him down with an inkstand.

A VIADUCT over Tenth street means a magnificent union depot, protection of life on the crossings, and the maintenance of property values on an important thoroughfare. It also means that there will be no contracts made for permanently closing other streets. These are things which both our citizens and the railroad company will do well to consider.

A RUMOR comes from Ohio that Senator Sherman's re-election to the senate is not assured by the fact that the legislature is republican on joint ballot. The republican majority is only three, and democratic papers are boasting that at least two republicans will withhold their votes from Mr. Sherman when balloting begins. We hope that the rumor will prove to be a false one. The loss of John Sherman to the senate would be a national one. No man in public life in this country is so thoroughly equipped on the financial question which for many years to come must be a leading one at Washington.

PARTIES who intend to build and who have buildings in course of construction in Omaha are complaining of the scarcity of brick in the city. The yards contain scarcely enough for present supply. The stock to be carried over to spring is entirely inadequate. The trouble with our brick makers is that they do not seem to appreciate the growing needs of this growing city. We are more than twice the size of five years ago. The demand for brick, owing to the increasing value of lots and the extension of the fire limits is more than proportionate to our growth. Next spring there will be a rush for this character of building material with the usual result of a deficiency in supply. If the present yards cannot or will not meet the demands upon them it is high time that outside capital should interest itself in this branch of industry in Omaha. A large brick yard with capacity enough to meet any call made upon it, and with managers intelligent enough to keep sufficient brick on hand for the demands of contractors, could make a mint of money in this community.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that a project is on foot, which has been started by General Sheridan's friends, to revive the rank of general, to advance Sheridan to that grade and to make Hancock lieutenant general. It is asserted that a bill will be introduced at the next session empowering the president to nominate a general and the senate to confirm him. There is a contingency which General Sheridan's friends do not foresee, or if they do, which they are powerless to provide against. In the event of the passage of such a bill what is there to prevent Mr. Cleveland from jumping the lieutenant general entirely, and promoting General Hancock to the position of general of the army. Gen. Hancock is a democrat and is believed by many of his friends and party to be superior to Sheridan as a soldier, besides having the advantage of belonging to the party in power. If Mr. Cleveland made any such nomination, of course the republican senate would fail to confirm. After all, what is the need of more heads to the army? There is already one officer to every ten privates and a staff large enough for an establishment of a quarter of a million men.

Mr. Stanford's Gift.

The plans of Leland Stanford for his proposed university in California, which were made public a few weeks ago, are of surprising magnitude. They include the gift of three of his estates valued at over \$5,000,000, together with a money gift sufficient to make the endowment over \$20,000,000. Such a sum has never before been devoted to any educational institution. The foundation is more ample than that possessed by the cloisters of Oxford, the halls of Cambridge, or the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. The maintenance of the donor promises a wide reaching scheme of higher education for which still other gifts are held in reserve. The buildings will include a mechanical institute, an agricultural school, a museum and art galleries, besides schools devoted to instruction in law, medicine, the science of government, painting and music. Every possible need of the institution will likewise be provided for with liberality. Preparatory schools will be erected, and a town site established where pupils and families may live cheaply, and to the university special trains will be run during the day at reduced rates. The higher courses of study will be free, and for the lower course, a very moderate tuition fee will be fixed. The management of this vast enterprise will be given over to a board of twenty-five trustees, of whom Senator Stanford himself will be one.

To a greater or less extent noble institutions of learning are products of time and not alone of money. Reputation, influence, the power to attract scholars to the professors and students to the lecture halls cannot be secured at once, however solid the foundations or heavy the endowments. A university can not be established as a railroad is built. It acquires its best quality through an age of growth, by accretions of influence and honor which money cannot buy for it and of which poverty cannot deprive it. At the same time financial prosperity under such management as has raised Cornell and Johns Hopkins to the first ranks of American colleges, is a mighty factor in stimulating the growth and adding to the intellectual furniture of any institution of learning. Mr. Stanford's college may be years in acquiring the international reputation of a Harvard or a Yale, it may never attain the standard of the best of the European institutions, but with such an endowment it cannot fail to be an important factor in the higher education on this continent and a noble monument to the son in whose memory it is established.

Will the Boom Continue?

A question frequently asked is "How long will Omaha's boom continue?" The outlook is very favorable, indeed, for its continuance for the next three years at the very least. There are already enough business buildings and other enterprises projected for 1886 to make it a very busy year—probably more so than the year that is now drawing to a close. The chamber of commerce, the First National bank building, the Paxton block, 132 feet square, at the corner of Farnam and Sixteenth streets, the Barker building, the Bee building, the Merchants' National bank, the United States National, and probably the Commercial National, the Union Pacific headquarters addition and a large number of stores and other business buildings are among the structures that have already been decided on for next year. The majority of these buildings will be begun early in the spring and completed during the season, while a few will require a longer time and consequently lay over into 1887. Within eighteen months from the present time the new Union Pacific bridge will be finished. With the completion of the bridge we shall probably have a new Union Pacific depot, and the prospect is very favorable for all the eastern railroad trains coming into this city. Additional freight houses will be built, and it is safe to say that we shall have more grain elevators. The building of one or more viaducts will also add to the general improvements. The completion of the Omaha belt railway will occupy a portion of next season, and will be the means of establishing several new and important enterprises. In addition to all this, there will be considerable money expended for public improvements such as street pavements, grading, and the extension of sewers.

All these things, it must be admitted, will combine to keep up the boom in Omaha. Whatever may be the general condition of the country Omaha will certainly continue to grow. The indications are that the country at large will be blessed with prosperity. The depression in manufacturing and commercial circles reached its lowest point last summer. The tendency for the last three months has been steadily upward, and we have every assurance that the situation will continue to improve. This is conceded by the most conservative financiers and business men of the country. The manufacturers who have resumed all along the line are not only running full time but are either increasing their capacity or working overtime, and the large stocks which have been allowed to run down are now being replenished to the full limit. Railroad building is on the increase in consequence of the renewed prosperity, and Nebraska will doubtless have more miles of road constructed in 1886 than in any preceding year. It goes without saying that the metropolis of Nebraska will be largely benefited by the various railway extensions, especially those to the north and northwest. Taking everything into consideration the outlook is very bright, and the people of Omaha may confidently rely upon the continuation of the boom, as we have already said, for at least three years, within which time we shall have a population of one hundred thousand.

The *Republican* is still endeavoring to make the public believe its John Pearson Bender story, but the public still refuses to swallow it.

The Herald objects to the president's leaving Washington at this time.—*Omaha Herald*.
Now, Mr. Cleveland, stay at home.

You have received your orders, and you will not disobey if you know what is good for your health. Unless Dr. Miller's prescriptions are faithfully followed there is no telling what may happen.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Alphonso's death has been the event of the week abroad. The king of Spain succumbed on Wednesday to an attack of rapid consumption upon a naturally weak constitution. He leaves as his heir an infant daughter whose mother assumes the regency under the Spanish law. That Maria Teresa will ever sit upon the throne of her fathers is exceedingly doubtful. Spain is naturally revolutionary. The army for ten years past has been the power behind the throne. There is deep discontent among the masses. Ignorant and superstitious as the Spanish peasant is, liberal ideas have been slowly making their way among the people. In the mountain districts the adherents of Don Carlos, the cousin of Isabella, only wait for the signal of insurrection to be raised. The revolutionist Zarilla is already reported on his way from exile to foment insurrection. Bourbonism has retarded for a century past the advance of Spanish civilization. The present opportunity to throw off the yoke of the dynasty is not likely to be passed by in silence.

King Milan, of Servia, who two weeks ago headed an army across the Bulgarian frontier to claim and hold the towns of Widdin and Sofia, has suffered a series of crushing defeats during the past week and is now busily engaged in defending his own territory, and endeavoring to retain his crown. Prince Alexander's campaign of defense was short. It was rapidly converted into one of offense. Two of the three corps of the Serbian army were attacked and beaten in detail, the siege of Silivritza raised, the Dragoman pass recaptured, and at last reports the Bulgarian troops, 50,000 strong, were driving the Serbian rout in disorder across the frontier, while the headquarters of the pursuers were firmly established in the Serbian city of Pirot. Milan has twice sued for an armistice and has been twice refused, unless the conditions of the evacuation of the Widdin district and a heavy war indemnity were complied with on the part of Servia. The first condition must be granted very soon or the little Serbian corps, deserted by the rest of the army, will fall captive to the Bulgarians. The second, too, will come when the victorious Alexander dictates the terms of peace. The powers, ready a few weeks ago to interfere on behalf of Bulgaria, are now interceding for Servia, while Alexander, whose crown was then in danger, is now the conqueror of southeastern Europe. Milan has been reasonably successful as a governor of Servia. The province had prospered under his rule. Servia began to assume a position of some importance among fifth-rate nations. Her people were being educated. Her military system had been greatly improved. But her king unfortunately became inflated with his own importance, and pride has had a fall. He was so positive that he could march directly over the Balkans and into Sofia that he looked with contempt upon the ordinary precaution taken by the invading armies of bringing along supplies. He met with a defeat at Silivritza, was driven out of Dragoman pass, had no commissariat to fall back on, and his army completely routed, demoralized, out of rations and out of ammunition, is flying before the pursuing Bulgarians. One of his generals, feeling some responsibility for this stupid blunder, has committed suicide. Milan himself is deposed, or threatened with deposition. Servia has lost her position in the estimation of Europe. Her people feel disgraced. The result will most likely be numerous insurrections and the wrecking of institutions which only a few weeks ago gave promise of a long and prosperous life. And all this because the destinies of the people were in the hands of a man who had more ambition than sense, more egotism than brains, more arrogance than judgment.

As indicated for a fortnight preceding the opening of the polls, the selections this week in England have resulted in a series of Tory victories. Up to Friday the net conservative gains, including the Parnellites, were forty seats with a corresponding liberal loss. Another week remains before the result can be decided. But every sign points to an overwhelming fusion majority of Tory and Parnellites, with perhaps a clear conservative majority over all. Viewed from the standpoint of a year ago, this outcome of Mr. Gladstone's bold extension of the franchise to the lower classes is amazing. The 2,000,000 new voters who were expected to bulwark in power the party which enfranchised them, have thrown their forces to the support of the men who for years fought most bitterly against their admission to the privileges of freemen. But the result has been foreshadowed since the beginning of the campaign.

With new electors, new constituencies, and new methods of canvassing, the elections were sure to be filled with uncertainty and doubt. The political conditions were also anomalous. Neither party presented any sharply defined policy. The Tories made an adroit use of side issues, aiming to attract votes by an agitation against disestablishment, and by timely appeals for fair trade, and at the same time maintained a discreet silence upon the Irish question in order not to repel the support of Mr. Parnell's English followers. The judgment of new electors was not enlightened by any clear definition of Tory principles. The liberals, in like manner, appealed to the country on the general record of the party. Mr. Gladstone, instead of presenting a definite programme of domestic legislation as he did in 1880, exerted himself to unite his followers and to convince the country that the apprehension caused by radical excesses was certainly premature, although not perhaps ill-founded. This lack of definiteness in dealing with the questions of the day added much to the existing confusion.

The new electors in the new boroughs and shire divisions were called upon to

side with the liberal or with the Tory party, without being favored with an intelligible account of what liberal or Tory principles really are. To this uncertainty was added the appeals of the clergy on behalf of conservatism and the church, the coercion of the landed interests for the maintenance of entail and landed estates, and the Parnell manifesto which whipped the Irish vote into line for the support of Lord Salisbury's candidates.

The programme of the French ministry does not show that M. Ferry and his colleagues have taken to heart the lesson of the election. There is no marked change in their policy. Large grants of money and men are asked to carry on the war upon the Tonquinese and the Malagase, and no plan of settlement or evacuation is even suggested. That these announcements were coldly received is not surprising. Their rejection or essential modification in the direction of economy is what the French people have intimated to be their will, and if Mr. Clemenceau is true to his pledges it will be done.

With the new year will come in the discussion of some very grave questions; notably the separation of church and state. M. Yves Guyot, who has been the only radical brave enough to set forth in distinct phrase a plan for the separation, has had some hard knocks both from the moderates, who dislike to have separation brought on the carpet just now, and from his radical brethren, each of whom would have preferred his own scheme to be under discussion. The colonial policy will be attacked, but here the conservatives may expect defeat, and may run the risk of placing themselves in an unpatriotic attitude, which will do much to injure them in the eyes of the provincial voters. Outside observers cannot help believing that while large classes of Frenchmen criticize and denigrate the colonial policy they are secretly glad to see it so actively pursued. If the chambers do not undertake radical reform in commercial matters, the country will be savagely discontented. The unwisdom, not to say folly, of a recent renewal of the conventions with the great railways has been demonstrated very fully within the last six months. A prominent commercial journal in Bordeaux lately published a statistical table showing that on one of the great railways the freight rates had been raised nearly fifteen per cent since the conventions. This increase to the all-crushing tariffs is very general throughout the country, and is doubtless one of the main reasons of the paralysis of trade. It is useless to reason with the monopolists, who are intoxicated with their success, and who refuse to listen to the arguments of the economists. They have plenty of defenders who attribute the commercial decline to a dozen causes other than the true one; and as monopolists are grinding the life out of the people, all the time preaching to them and persuading them that they are doing it a grievous wrong in even presuming to criticize it.

The opening of the new Russian hand-tag, originally set for the 11th of December next, has been deferred until the middle of January, the government deeming it unwise to call the deputies together for a session of only nine days. Christmas being so near, Herr von Puttkamer most likely thinks that the deputies would be found more in the stores purchasing presents for their dear ones than in the legislative halls. Besides, the treasury saves about 25,000 thaler by cutting off the full session. The tendency of the imperial government to do away as much as possible with the interference of the reichstag also crops out in the resolution for the holding of quinquennial parliaments, offered in Friday's session of that body by the conservatives, or governmental party. There is, however, not any prospect of its adoption by the present reichstag, as neither the national liberals or the clericals are likely to submit to the contemplated change. During the coming week interesting and exciting debates are to be expected, when the interpolation of the Polish members in regard to the expulsions from eastern Prussia comes up for an explanation by the government.

The reception accorded by the city and dukedom of Brunswick to the new regent, Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, has been all that could be desired. As a curious coincidence it may be mentioned that the locomotive of the express train that took him from Hanover to Brunswick bore the name of "Bismarck." During the coming winter the prince will divide his time between Hanover, where his headquarters as commander of the army corps are and where his wife will continue to hold court, and his new court at Brunswick.

Almost as Bad as Vaccination.

Chicago Times: Mr. Kiel has only been hanged, but the French Canadians are making almost as much fuss about it as if he had been vaccinated.

A Damaged Chestnut.

Lincoln Journal: For a sale—a damaged chestnut. For a cash customer the descriptive word will be hyperbated free of charge. Address the Omaha Republican.

He Can Go On Shooting.

St. Louis Republican: King Milan lost his baggage and some artillery in his haste to get home again, but as he saved his mouth, he can go on shooting if he is not too tired.

What Nebraska's Recent Vote Shows.
Lincoln Journal: Nebraska is probably the only state in the union that cast a heavier vote at the late election than it did a year ago at the presidential election. Another distinction is that though not over five-sixths of the vote was cast, owing to the fact that the elections were chiefly of local officers, the state officers who were elected received almost precisely the same majorities given to Blaine last year, when the Cleveland and Butler forces were united on a common electoral ticket. The result indicates that at least one hundred thousand people have arrived in the state since last fall, and that the proportion of straight republicans is greater among the new arrivals than among the old settlers. Had not that been the case the usual falling off of the republican majority in a light election would have been observed.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

Nelson Patrick's Torpedo Millions.

"I notice," said a prominent citizen, "that Gen. Lee Wallace has arrived in Constantinople with a new torpedo, whose operations he has been exhibiting to his old friend, the sultan of Turkey. It will be interesting to the people of Omaha to learn that the torpedo in question is partly the property of Nelson Patrick and Dr. Miller. For two years past Patrick has been interesting himself in the development and perfection of this torpedo. He has furnished a good deal of the money, in connection with Dr. Miller and one or two other moneyed friends. Nelson is a great skinner when his treasury begins to run low, and from all the indications I think he has caught on again. As I understand it, he secured his interest in this torpedo about two years ago. He saw at once that the idea was a good one, and that if certain defects in the construction could be remedied there were millions in it. He accordingly located himself at Hartford, near the great Colt factory, where for more than a year he worked constantly in having the mechanism of the device perfected. Later he stationed himself at Milford, Connecticut, on the Sound, where he experimented with his torpedo in the water, and subsequently transferred himself to Hallet's Point, New York, where its action in deep sea water could be more readily noted."

"About a year ago Patrick went to France, believing that his torpedo was in a sufficient state of perfection to be placed on the market. A commission of the French war and marine department was appointed to investigate the merits of the invention and a trial was held in the harbor of Brest. The torpedo, which is something on the model of the Lay invention—a cigar-shaped iron cylinder floating in the water and directed by electricity from the banks—astonished all present by the ease with which it could be sent towards any desired object, and the perfection of the mechanism, which enabled it to touch a button to blow up the largest man-of-war, was equally a matter of surprise. The French commission, however, found one fault, and that was the rate of speed. The torpedo showed a speed of sixteen miles an hour, while in order to be used against modern emisers a rate of eighteen miles was demanded. Patrick was informed that if the torpedo could be brought up to a speed of eighteen miles an hour he would have no difficulty in disposing of it to the French government, as it was superior to any invention ever presented for their inspection. Encouraged by this trial, Patrick returned at once to the United States and has since been at work to secure the desired result. A few months ago he achieved success."

"About that time he was introduced to Lew Wallace, who had returned from Constantinople, having been supplied by Sunset Cox as minister to the sultan. The torpedo project was laid before Gen. Wallace, who promptly gave a strong expression of opinion as to its merits and agreed to lay the matter before the sultan. Upon advising the sultan of the invention, Gen. Wallace received a letter from the Turkish minister of the marine stating that the ambassador at Washington had been ordered to make a rigid investigation and report the result. Three trials of the torpedo were accordingly held, and it fulfilled every requirement. The Turkish minister at Washington at once advised his government of the wonderful efficiency of the invention, and did not hesitate to recommend its adoption for the defense of the harbor of Constantinople. Gen. Wallace is now in Constantinople to push the sale of the right to the use of this new engine of warfare. The secret has so far been carefully guarded, and but few people in Omaha today know anything about it. To them no doubt it will be a piece of news."

Some Railroad Talk.

"The Chicago & Northwestern railroad has pushed its survey of the line through Nebraska to the Wyoming boundary," said a railroad contractor now engaged on the road, "and by June of next year trains will be running to the Wyoming coal fields. At present track-laying is proceeding rapidly on the line north from Chadron to the Black Hills, and the rails have reached Buffalo Gap, at the spot where several years ago Dick McCormick had a ranch and held down a claim. The grade is being pushed forward to Rapid City, which will be reached early in the spring. Here the road will stop for a year, the grade of Rapid having given a bonus of \$15,000 and thirty acres of land to the company in consideration of making that place the terminal point for one year. At the end of that time the final terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road is likely to be located at Spearfish, a few miles beyond Deadwood. The position of Deadwood renders it impossible for a broad-gauge railroad to enter it, but a narrow-gauge line will probably be pushed to the Homestead mine and Lead City. The advent of a railroad to the Black Hills is causing a wonderful revival of all kinds of business, and the stage coaches are filled with capitalists who are going there to invest in mining enterprises, and assist in the reduction of low-grade ores which have been valueless because of the distance from reducing facilities."

"Railroad construction pays pretty well if you happen to be on the inside of the ring," he said, "and another gentleman, who has been doing work along the line of the Northwestern extension. 'The actual cost of building the extension west of Valentine,' said he, 'has been about \$15,000 a mile. The railroad company is bonding it for \$30,000, and the construction company—you can wagger your last dollar on it—is making the difference. The construction company of the Northwestern is a close corporation, and Albert Keep, Marvin Hughes and other officials of the road are the chief stockholders."

"Another beautiful chance for making money," continued the same gentleman, "is in the town-lot companies, which are being engineered by the same crowd. Unlike other town-lot companies, the Northwestern whacks up with go man. It buys its land outright at the lowest possible figures to which the claimant can be squeezed down, plots it into town lots, and places the lots on the market, and after doing to the railroad company ground for depot and track facilities, pockets the balance. I happened to be at old Chadron the day before the lots of the new town were to be sold at public auction. By a skillful system of bulldozing, the town-lot company had secured four adjacent claims at about one-half of their actual value, and it located the new town five miles distant from the spot where a town of one hundred buildings was already in existence. The antagonism which this created, it was feared would work to the disadvantage of the new town, and Mr. Hall, the manager of the town-lot company, openly offered the whole plot to any one for \$35,000. If he had secured this sum he would have made no little amount of money from the transaction, as the land had cost only \$14,000 about three weeks before, but he would consider himself lucky that no one had been bold enough to accept his proposition, for the next day the sale of lots, which aggregated a quarter of the whole site, rolled in the sum of \$75,000, and sales up to the present time amount to more than \$100,000. Two

more additions to the town are now being plotted."

"The Union Pacific has filed articles of incorporation of the Omaha & Elkhorn Valley railroad. A representative of the Bee called upon General Manager Callaway and asked him what there is in the project, and whether it is intended to be a paper road, like so many others that are now being planned in Nebraska, or a sure-enough enterprise."

"This is no paper road, I assure you," said Mr. Callaway. "We mean to build it. We have surveyors out now to lay out the route. This road will begin somewhere west of Fremont, either at North Bend or Schuyler, and will follow the west bank of the Elkhorn up the valley, running between the Sioux City road and our own line, which runs up from Columbus to Norfolk. It will probably cross the Sioux City road near Stanton, and will reach up towards Knox county, in the direction of Nebraska. We shall cut out through the valley and take in northeastern Nebraska, kaibos. Besides this we intend to extend our line from Albion, in Boone county."

"Will there be much railroad building in Nebraska next year?" asked the representative of the Bee.

"We shall begin work on the Omaha & Elkhorn Valley early in the spring," said Mr. Callaway, "and push it right along. There is a great deal of fighting about railroads in Nebraska, and the rivalry over railroad construction springs, no doubt, from the Burlington's course in building a line from Chicago to St. Paul. The other roads, to get even, propose to invade Nebraska with extensions. As to the scheme of building a road direct from Omaha by Omaha capitalists, as has been proposed, I don't think it would be a very profitable enterprise. If the route that has been talked of should be followed, the Northwestern would cut the life out of any such road."

Mr. James T. Allan.
"Mr. Allan was, during the early days in Nebraska, Prof. Henry's reporter of meteorological observations in this state for the Smithsonian institute," said an old settler in speaking about Mr. James T. Allan's death. "Mr. Allan lived at Bellevue for several years, during the territorial days," continued the old settler; "he was a man of a great deal of culture—far more so than people generally gave him credit for. He was well-read and thoroughly informed on the subject of natural history, and was otherwise well educated. When he came to Nebraska he was regarded as a very promising and influential man. He was a democrat, and would doubtless have been appointed to some lucrative position had not the war of the rebellion broken out, and the political wheel of fortune displaced the democrats from power and patronage. In horticulture, Mr. Allan had no rival in this section of the country, and he was a recognized authority in the national horticultural conventions."

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Winter is a trying season for hogs in Chicago.

An amendment to the constitution—A wooden leg.

"Wine is a mocker," and an empty wine bottle is a hollow mockery.

"Virtue is its own reward." That, perhaps, is the reason why detectives are not virtuous.

When a miner has been eaten by a grizzly the few men speak of him as being admitted to the bar.

A Philadelphia coroner bears the name of Robbin. Crow would be more appropriate name for a man who extracts the earth.

A snake six feet in length, with its back covered with gray moss, has been discovered in Georgia. No wonder that state goes democratic.

Oscar Wilde declares that he can see angels where other men see only flesh and blood. A slaughter house must look like heaven to him, then.

A French dentist has decided that a fly doesn't recognize the person who is bent on destroying it. And yet who ever knew a fly to cut the acquaintance of a bald-headed man?

Russia has stricken the name of Prince Alexander from its list of colonies. If somebody could only strike the title of colonel from several million American citizens a great burden would be lifted from the country.

"Jim," said an honest coal dealer to one of his drivers, "Jim, make that lot of coal 200 pounds short. It is for a poor, delicate widow, and she will have to carry all of it up two flights of stairs. I don't want her to overtax her strength."

"Do you allow drunkards people on the train?" asked an old gentleman at the New York elevated station. "Sometimes, but not when they are too drunk," replied the brakeman. "I just take a seat in the middle of the car and keep quiet and sleep through it."

"A Chicago architect will give \$100,000 to any man who will produce anything that will prevent a wall of pressed brick from turning white." He is absolutely a coal of coal.

When Robinson was in this country John Brown was in a confederate, and the pianist in conversation presently endeavored to impress upon the Yankee an idea of his high family rank. Indeed, he said, "I have attended that my ancestors were prominent men in the crusades, and one of them accompanied the Emperor Charlemagne."

IMPERIUS.

"I don't think my religion will be any obstacle to our union," he urged; "I am an episcopalian." "I am afraid it will," she replied. "You are a Methodist, and I am a Baptist."

Boston's hind-cure church will be a great place, no doubt, but it has a church already, that of Parson Down's, which is liable to be absorbed in a new one of all religious institutions in their minds.

The mind cure enthusiasts are going to build themselves a \$75,000 church in Boston. If the person who is to be the minister is not healed by bleeding their pocketbooks, there is small hope for them.

The editor of a Rochester, N.Y., newspaper is also a preacher. When asked by a compositor makes a little error which takes a column of the paper to explain he goes up stairs and delivers a sermon in the composing room, and then says it is just as swearing.

Miss But, a young woman in Illinois who was "cured" of her nervous prostration by a composer makes a little error which takes a column of the paper to explain he goes up stairs and delivers a sermon in the composing room, and then says it is just as swearing.

It is said that when the father of a family is dying in a little town in Kentucky he called his sons to his bedside that he might give them a number of the congregation hurriedly leaving, which was soon quieted, however by the preacher saying: "You Alexandrians will get to be a good crowd, though. After this remark no one left the church till the services terminated."

What's in a name? Deacon Scrimgeour is one of the officials of Parson Down's Hind-cure church. The parson announced a collection at the very beginning of the services. Deacon Scrimgeour took the collection, and after \$15 resulted, but Deacon Scrimgeour's hat. He should search the scriptures.—*Des Moines Press*.

desire this morning to call your attention to St. Paul," when Mr. Batesman in an absent minded way lifted his hand and sang out: "I'll give you 95 for a thousand."—*Wall Street News*.

CONSUMMATIVES.

Two tattooed persons were married in a new instance of the old story.

Having retired from the Paris stage Mills, Kruss will presently by marriage become a Princess.

A young married couple in Hungary recently married their wedding, took a long one on bicycles.

Ex-Chief Justice Vincent, of New Mexico, whom the president summarily elected from office, was elected to the office of Justice.

H. C. Bremer, the poet, is to be married in January next to Miss Alice Leonard, a sister of Walter Leonard, of New London.

At Lawrenceville, Tioga county, there is a clergyman who can perform the marriage ceremony in New York state or Pennsylvania without going off his premises.—*(Lewiston Post)*.

First Lieut. Ammon A. Agnew, 2nd Infantry, U. S. A., was married on Wednesday at Newton, O., to Miss Edith E. Hatcheson, the sister of Lieut. Gen. Hatcheson, U. S. A., and Lieut. Agnew is the son of Gen. C. G. Agnew.

The most sensational wedding yet reported is accomplished on the city of New York. The bridegroom was in jail, the bride stood on her brother's shoulders, reached up to clasp his hand through the prison bars, while the parson was perched on the seat of a buggy drawn up beneath the window.

Mr. Arthur James's marriage to Miss Mary Cavendish-Bentinck will take place in London next month. By express permission of the queen, the ceremony will be performed in the royal chapel of St. James's palace.

A romantic marriage took place at Blakely, La., a day or two ago. Miss Marie Haddock of Danvers, was engaged to marry a popular young sportsman named John Shepherd, a former sweetheart of hers, paid a call to offer his congratulations. He laughingly said: "Are you not sure of me, Marie?" She replied, "Yes," when he proposed that they get married anyway. She answered, "I am not sure of you, but I am sure of my own heart, and I will marry you."

Ex-President Hayes recently noticed that lady, with whom he was conversing, had her eyes fastened on the plain gold ring which he always wears. "Yes," he said, answering her question, "it has a history. Mrs. Hayes secured me with that. We were bridesmaids and groomsmen together at a wedding, and when the cake was cut that day she gave me the ring. I found it, of course. I gave it to the bridesmaid—Miss Lina Webb. When after a time she promised to give it to me, I gave it to the ring, and I have always worn it since."

Official Returns of Nebraska.
Following are the returns of the election of Nov. 3, in Nebraska:

Official Returns of Nebraska.									
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COUNTIES.	Judge of su- preme Court.		Representatives of University.						
	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.	John Smith.
Adams	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Antelope	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Arthur	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Barth	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Benett	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Boone	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Boyd	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Butler	110	210	110	210	110	210	110	210	110
Calder	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Cass	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Chadron	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Cherokee	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Cheyenne	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Clatsop	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Colfax	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Connelley	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Custer	110	210	110	210	110	210	110	210	110
Dallas	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Dawson	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Deuel	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Dodge	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Douglas	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Dundy	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Fillmore	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Franklin	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Frontier	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Gardner	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Gage	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Gerrard	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Gooson	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Grant	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Hall	110	210	110	210	110	210	110	210	110
Harrison	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Harlan	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Hayes	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Hickman	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Holmes	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Hovland	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Howard	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Jefferson	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Johnson	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Kearney	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Kimball	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Kyrie	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Kyle	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Lincoln	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Lancaster	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Lincoln	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Loup	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Lyon	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
McPherson	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Merrick	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Morrison	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Nebraska	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Nemaha	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Nichols	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
North	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Omaha	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Philips	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Pike	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Platte	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Pocahontas	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Richmond	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Seward	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Shawnee	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Sherridan	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Sioux	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Stanley	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Union	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Valley	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Washington	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Webster	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Wheeler	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Wilcox	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Winchester	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
Wood	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105
York	105	205	105	205	105	205	105	205	105